RICHMOND, VA.

Monday Morning, January \$1, 1848.

The Republican, in attenpting to refute our position that from the "signs of the times" Mr. Clay will be the Whig candidate, betrays its alarm that Gen. Taylor, its own idol, is about to be sacrificed. It endorses the opinion of a correspondent of the Whig, that, with the exception of a few personal friends, the object of those who are urging Mr. Clay's nomination is to kill off Gen. Taylor with Mr. Clay, and then throw Clay overboard for a Wilmot Proviso man. The Republican adds feelingly,

"And the means by which it is intended to effect this object is a National Convention into which trap the South is to be allured and sacrificed. The Southern Whigs, who, to a man are for Taylor, (with only the exception of Messrs. Clingman and Botts) will, we trust, avoid the mare that is prepared for them."

[The Whig, however, corrects its first state ment and says that there are two or three more Southern Whigs for Clay besides Botts and

Here the Republican admits that Gen. Taylor's claims will be "sacrificed" by a National Convention and appeals to the Whigs to avoid the "snare" and the "trap which is prepared for them." But it is too late to reverse the decree that has gone forth. A Whig National Convention is a "fixed fact"-and the Republican concedes the truth of our position, that before such a Convention Gen. Taylor will stand no chance. Whether in that case he will be run as an "independent" candidate, we shall not pretend to speculate-though to judge from the emphatic words of the Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder which the Whig styles an "influential" journal, we should not be surprised at such an event, desperate as it must prove. The Recorder protests against a National Convention as "sacrificing the South" and Gen. Taylor, and takes an obstinate stand against "party leaders" and "National parties." The South, (it says,) will form its own electoral ticket, and will elect it too-and Zachary Taylor will show himself, at least in every Southern State, to be what he is now believed to bein fact and in truth the People's Candidate, and

organ, the Richmond Whig, of the same date as the anti-Convention article of the Republican above quoted. In a long and conclusive article, the Whig defends the vital necessity of a National Convention-declares that "the Whigs of the Union are more divided in regard to a candidate for the Presidency than they have ever beendivided not only by broad geographical lines, but which, as in Georgia, the enthusiasm for Taylor | this subject." burns brightest and fiercest"-that "there is but litfurther to show that, unless the Southern Whigs go into a Convention, it will be scarcely possible to procure votes from the North and Westthat the consequence will be, that there will be three candidates in the field, two Whigs and one Democrat-that, in that event, the "Loco Foco candidate, obtaining a plurality of the votes, will be elected by the Colleges, by a larger majority than has ever been given since the can be hoped for is that the election will be thereby thrown into the House of Representatives, where "there will be a hundred chances to one against the election of Gen. Taylor !" The Whig finally demonstrates that "the Taylor Ticket," while it may gain "some few hundred Democrats in each of the Southern States, will lose as many thousand Whigs, who will not be driven into his support by the uncompromising spirit in which his claims are urged by his nolens volens friends." In a word, the Whig completely overthrows the vaulting calculations of the exclusive Taylor Whigs, and proves that, without a Convention, Gen. Taylor will be "a gone coon." Between the two loving divisions of his friends, the old soldier is bound to fall to the ground. We quote their own positive admissions to that effect .-We ask the Democrats to note these signs. The "combustion" will consume itself!

Old Zac voted down by "the Native County." On Tuesday last at a meeting of the Whigs of Hanover, resolutions were offered in favor of a National Convention, &c., concluding with the

"Resoved, 4th. That this meeting feels now, as heretolore, for Henry Clay, admiration for his eminent abilities, and gratitude for his distinguished services."

What was done with the resolutions, is shown by the following extract from the official report. "An amendment to the 4th resolution, express ing a preference for Gen. Toylor as the candidate Whig party for the Presidency, was offered by James Lyons, Esq., who addressed the meeting in a very handsome speech. This called forth several interesting speeches from Messrs. John Page, William C. Wickham and Richard F.

vote was taken, and the resolutions, as at first presented, were adopted and almost unanimously." dorsed, as follows, Mr. Botts, the great champion | the use of which we know no artillerist of supeof Mr. Clay in Virginia. They resolved that rior skill and power. We have good reason to "our representative in Congress, the Hon. John Minor Botts, deserves and possesses, as he has

Darracou, in opposition to the amendment. The

always done, our undiminished confidence." A few days since it was publicly said that some had written home to their friends to "head" (their own language) the Clay movements of Mr. Botts. "Head the header"! Mr. Clay's "native county," at least, will not "head" him, it

PATRIOTIC ACTION.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Louisiana Senate, many Whigs voting for them. The two last resolutions embrace the views and recommendations of the President in almost the very words of the Message.

Senator was to be elected last Monday, and the

"Let no man be sent there who will not give the war a warm and active support. Let the voice of a great majority of our people, without dis-tinction of party, be loudly and emphatically spoken at the seat of the Federal Government."

The first resolution below was offered by a zealous friend of General Taylor:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the existing war be-United States and Mexico was the result of the aggressions of the latter Republic; and that the President of the United States in occupying the Rio Grande, and ordering the armies upon that frontier, acted within the scope of his consti-tational powers, and with due moderation and discretion, and according to the existing law of the country; and that the war should be prosecuted with proper vigor until an honorable peace is

"And be it further Resolved, That the armness, the sagacity, and the marked ability manifested by Major Generals Zachary Taylor, Scott, Worth, Pillow, Quitman, and Brigadier Generals Shields, Smith, Twiggs, Pierce, and their brave companions in arms, during the progress of the war, and the patriotic and distinguished services

THE ENQUIRER. | gress, to give all constitutional aid and support to the Administration in the vigorous and efficient that system of legislation of engrafting upon bills of a private or local character, general principles or provisions not germane to the subject—be-

would be a public acknowledgment that our country was wrong, and that the war declared by Congress, with extraordinary unanimity, was unjust, and should be abandoned—an admission, unfounded in fact, and degrading to the national

"ANIMAL MAGNETISM."

Mr. Clay seems to have thrown "the fluid" with wonderful effect upon the Whig correspondent of the New York Tribune, who thus describes the meeting of Messrs. Clay and Adams in a social re-union at the house of the latter. We quote it as a specimen of the grossest adulation. Let the Whige talk no more of the "one man-power."-The kissing scene is a "rich" specimen of electioneering! Atthis game, Mr. Clay can distance "Old Zac." We have never seen any thing in the

It was worth a journey from the limits of the Confederation to its centre to see the meeting of these two great and patriotic Statesmen. After saluting Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay turned round to be greeted by the kindling glance of a hundred eyes, as bright as his own dazzling fame. For every one he had a pleasant word and a kindly recognition: for, above all men, when in ladies' socie-

American press more fulsome or more ridiculous

"That easy humor, blossoming Like the thousand flowers of Spring."

How wildly and intensely all who see him love im! It is not respect alone; it is not solely esteem; it is not admiration only, with which Mr. Clay inspires those who come within the magic circle of his presence. It is love-deep, devoted, enduring love. There is none of that homage now statedly practiced at the White House, where "thrift may follow fawning." It is the true loyal-ty of a People's love for him who has been too great to be hitherto President.

"The knee that is forced had been better unbent." See there he presses with the affection of a father and the devotion of a lover, the hand of a fair re-presentative of Massachusetts; there, too, he lays his hand upon her head, as if he would bless a fair representative of the Whig "star that never sets." How kindly he meets the flash of those bright black eyes, from the gallant Whig State of New Jersey, New York City, Utica, Philadelphia, Elizabethtown, Morristown, Springfield, Washington. What a beautiful buoquet of the rarest flowers have these combined to night for the delight and admiration of HENRY CLAY. One lady has just taken off her; white glove because it was preased by the hand of Henry Clay, and no other hand shall ever press it again. It is sacred to that patriotic grasp. Nor indeed has the hand of beauty been the only thing pressed to It is amusing now to turn to another Taylor night; for teps which might have won an angel's kiss, have felt themselves too highly honored in being pressed by his. This may almost appear like trifling; yet it is true; and marks the deep devotion of the more patriotic sex for the great Patriot and Statesman. What a legacy Mr. CLAY could bestow if he could only bequeath those lips even within the bosom of those very States, in of his! But I dare not trust myself to say more on

The Taylor press having trumpeted it abroad, tle reason to suppose, at this time, that he (Gene- that the entire Whig press of Alabama, with one ral Taylor) can carry either Alabama, Missouri or two exceptions, was in favor of the no peror Mississippi, while it will unquestionably be a ly-no principle, Taylor movement; the Moclose fight in Virginia and Arkansas, and even in bile Advertiser, leading Whig, quotes seven Whig papers in Alabama, "which remain true to the South be unanimous for him, he must look the good old Whig cause." It adds, "There is a elsewhere for fifty votes to elect him. It goes on little leaven of Whiggery still left in Alabama." The Macon Republican, Whig, referring to the no-party Taylor movements, gives the following advice which will apply with force to the Taylor "combustion" in Virginia:

"Many of our friends, have, all along, been ahead of the music-they had better wait for the wagen. There is time enough for Alabama to move after those States have anothen which can do some good in the election. Alabama never will give her electoral vote for any other than a dyed-inpresent division of parties; and the most that the wool Locofoco; and as for this no-party busitors tell about, it is all fudge. Democrate, no party men, indeed! When such democrats, as some we could name, profess no party and promise to help the Whigs elect an honest man, 'tis time to look out. Didn't the Journal see "Saul among

A STRANGE KIND OF A WHIG. A Washington letter-writer in the New York

Tribune, says: But if Woodbury should not succeed in obtaining the nomination of the Loco-Foco Convention, perhaps it will be advisable for the Whigs to

take him up. I suspect he as much belongs to guished hero has written a letter here to Jefferson Davis. (as it is said he has,) professing his attach ment to the Tariff of 1846 and the "Independent Treasury." What, if such be the case, has Taylor of Whig principles that Woodbury wants ? General Taylor may not condescend (or his friends allow him) to accept the nomination of a Whig National Convention; and it will be consistent for the Whigs, in case of his refusal, to

MR. WISE.—The Legislative correspondent of the Lynchburg Republicae states that the Democratic members of the Legislature "have invited the Hon. Henry A. Wise to address the (Democratic) Convention," which is to be held on the 28th of February. The Enquirer does not advert to the fact, but we apprehend the statement is nevertheless authentic. Should Mr. Wise accede to the request, we shall not be surprised if he throw a Teyler bembekel into the Loco Foco camp; and if he do, they may not expect it to richasts over their heads as a cannon ball did over Gen. Taylor's.

[Times.]

We should have previously noticed the statement, which the Times correctly pronounces to be authentic, but we desired first to know whether Mr. Wise would meet the wishes of the nume rous signers to the invitation. We trust that he will attend the Convention. Should be come, the Times must "not be surprised" if he pours into But the Hanover Whigs went farther and en- the Whig ranks the hot shot of his eloquence, in believe, that, in his feelings and his convictions, Mr. Wise is identified with the Democratic party-and that, on the great question of the war, he has taken the sound and patriotic position set of the Whig Taylor members of the Legislature | forth in the President's message. We advise the Whige of every hue, "odds and ends" and all, to dedge, if they can, Mr. Wise's "bombshell."

SMALL NOTE BILL.

On Saturday, as the proceedings show, the Senate reconsidered the vote, passing this bill, and the whole matter was made the order of the day

Dr. Boykin of Isle of Wight, has been detained from his seat in the House of Delegates for the journed. last two or three weeks by indisposition. He is The Delta thinks that the resolutions will pass now convalescing, and after a brief visit to his the House by a large majority. A United States friends in the country, (made by direction of his terday a bill to create the 23d Judicial Circuit terday a bill to create the 23d Judicial Circuit Physician) hopes to be able to resume his duties viz: Messrs. Dorman, Floyd, Tunstall, Conway,

> In our brief report of the proceedings of the Senate on Thurday, on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Bill, the position of Mr. Daniel, of Prince George, might be misunderstood, and we therefore feel bound, as an act of justice to him, derick the jail of the corporation of Winchester; to place him in his true position. Our report

"Mr. Woolfolk offered a new section, authorizing the Board of Public Works to authorize the Attorney General to institute process against companies violating their charter.

"Mr. Daniel and Mr. Thompson opposed the amendment. Supported by Woolfolk, and nega-Our report is thus stated. But, lest it might be inferred therefrom that Mr. Daniel was op-

posed to the amendment upon its merits, we give briefly the substance of his remarks, as follows: He declared himself in favor of such a section as an independent and general proposition, but was opposed to its being engrafted upon the bill Militia Laws, presented the following bill: rigadier Generals | was opposed to its being engrafted upon the bill then under consideration,—because, if it were adopted and sent back to the House of Delegates, war, and the patriotic and distinguished services rendered by them to the country, have endeared them to the people of Louisians, and entitle them to the lasting gratitude of the American people.

'Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Senate, but because that section, if adopted and engrated upon the bill, would be unacceptable to those remeasuring Internal Improvement interests.

Again; Mr. Daniel said he was opposed to "Resolved, That the doctrine of no territory is the doctrine of no indemnity, and if sanctioned, ed, the passage or defeat of bills would not rest upon their merits, but upon such general princi-ples or provisions. these reasons, Mr. D. said he was op-

posed to the amendment offered, but declared himself in favor of it as an independent and distinct proposition; his whole course had proved it, and he would so vote whenever he had an opportuni-

We correct our report by saying, that the section thus offered was withdrawn by the Senator who offered it.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

LOUIDA COUNTY, 14th January, 1848.

Gentlemen: You will please announce in your next paper the name of Alexander F. Butler, as a candidate to represent the county aforesaid in the next Virginia House of Delegates. Mr. Butler was nominated some year or two since; but finding that a division might occur in our party, he magnanimously withdrew. His withdrawal was not the result of any apprehension of defeat, but was prompted by a desire to keep the party together; thus promoting the principles for which he had so long and effectively contended. In speaking of the claims of Mr. Butler, it is only necessary to say, that he, from his boyhood up to the thirt time has hen accordingly to the effectively real-serviced real-serviced. this time, has been a consistent, zealous and efficient member of the Democratic party. No one has been more fearless in expressing his opinions; no one has made more sacrifices than he in advancing the Republican cause. For years past Mr. B. has been spoken of as a fit individual to represent Louisa; but, for reasons best known to himself, he has uniformly declined to encourage the wishes of his friends, always saying, how-ever, that if the time should arrive when his assent could be of good to his party, he might yield to their requests. We now believe that the time has arrived when Mr. Butler's patriotism ought, and doubtless will, prevail over the modest con-siderations which have hitherto caused him to decline; we, therefore, make this demand of him. The acceptance, on the part of the above-named gentleman, would tend to prevent the fate of our party last Spring, and allay the unfortunate differences heretofore existing. Louisa has ever been regarded as a Democratic county, and in many a well-fought battle has shown herself to be so. But the contest last Spring proves the importance of having unanimity and harmony in our ranks. Those objects, as we believe, can be easily obtained by the nomination of Alexander F. Butler. We, then, call upon this gentleman to give his as-

it. We are influenced in the appeal by no personal feeling, but are looking alone to the good of our party and the proper position of our county.

Louisa represented by a Whig! It seems to be nothing more than a dream, when, in fact, it is true. Democrats look to your political interestsexisi-concentrate upon Mr. Butler, and we shall, in all probability for years to come, have no further difficulty in our county. We think it bad taste to write a long letter on subjects of this kind, and therefore close by earnestly soliciting

sent, and appeal to our political brethren (with

whom we have not conversed) to aid us in the

election of Mr. B., thereby advancing our princi-

plea, placing our county where she ought to be,

and conferring an office upon one who will honor

the attention of the voters to this matter.

MANY VOTERS. To the Editors of the Enquirer:

Halipax Co., Jan. 25, 1848. Messrs. Editors-Dr. Thomas H. Averett having yielded to the earnest wish and solicitation of numerous friends, and having been proclaimpresent this district in the Senate of Virginia, we feel authorized to request you to announce him as a candidate at our approaching Senatorial

With regard to Dr. A.'s capacity and qualifications, it would be useless to say any thing in this communication: they are generally well known to the voters of the district, and we doubt not will be duly appreciated by them. We acknowledge and admire the opinit of tiberally and magnant-mity manifested by our political brethren in Mecklenburg, in conceding to Halitax the privilege of turnishing or selecting the candidate; and a very lew years, furnished the Senator from the time the two counties were connected as a Senatorial district, yet Halifax sets up no superior claim or privilege on that account. All we desire is a good and true man, without regard to

his locality.

In presenting Dr. A. to our friends, we believe that we offer them a man acceptable to the dis-trict—one that will faithfully and efficiently perform and discharge the duties pertaining to the office. Dr. A. and his friends would willingly have submitted his claims and pretensions to the action of the Democratic party; for our object is to harmonize and unite, not to distract and divide the party; but our friends in Mecklenburg manilested a disinclination to participate in the matter, considering Halitax entitled to the Senator at this time, and signifying their readiness to acquiesce in the choice or selection that Halifax might make; besides, we do not know that a convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate, would have been sanctioned by Colonel Baptist and his friends. Indeed, we understand he has been advised not to submit his claims to a convention. We have, therefore, exerted ourselves not only to procure the services of an individual well qualified in every respect, but one that we believed would be acceptable and availa-We, then, ask the cordial co-operation and aid of our friends throughout the d

securing his election. LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA. FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1818.

SENATE. Bills from the House were received and refer

Mr. CRUMP, from a select committee, repor ed the bill authorizing Lucy, a free woman of color, to remain within the Commonwealth.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill authorizing the Banks to issue small

Mr. WOOLFOLK, desiring to offer an amendment, Mr. STANARD withdrew his proposition for the present. The purport of the amendment was to strike out the whole bill, and insert a clause requiring the Mother Bank and

Branches to issue only their own notes. The proposition was debated by Mr. WOOL-FOLK in favor, and Messrs. STANARD, SLOAN, WITCHER, GALLAHER, and CARLILE in opposition-and was then with-

Mr. WOOLFOLK then moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, and after a long discussion, the amendment of Mr. WITCHER was adopted (as seen in the body of the act itself,) and the bill was passed by the following vote:

Ayss-Messrs. Woods, Thompson, Jr, Kinney, Carlile, Bondurant, Gallaher, Johnston, Witcher, Stanard, Sloan, Crump, Rogers, Parriott, Fry-14.
Noza-Messrs. Cox, (Speaker,) Trible, Tyler,

Barbee, Daniel, Baptist, Garrett, Dennis, Smith, Deneale, Kane, Harwood, McCauley-13. On motion of Mr. GARRETT, the Senate ad-HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The SPEAKER announced the following as the committee to whom was committed on yes- peal, which they did] Clay, Haymond, Goodwin, Cook, Thomas o Fairfax, Cowper, Chandler, Allen of Accomac, Mr. SCOTT of Fauquier, from the Committee

for Courts of Justice, presented the following bills: A bill making the jail of the county of Fre

and A bill to amend the act entitled an act reducing into one the several acts concerning wills, the distribution of intestates' estates, and the duty of

executors and administrators. Mr. LANIER, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, presented the following A bill incorporating Marshall Lodge of the Inendent Order of Odd Fellows of the county

A bill incorporating Lodge No. 49 of Free Masons, in the town of Lewisburg, Greenbrier A bill to incorporate the Augusta Savings

A bill repealing the act entitled "An act to change the place of training of the officers of the ninely-fifth regiment of Virginia Militia."

M. STREELENSON for the officers of the committee on the committee of the committee of

upon the resoltion for authorising the County Twelve Pole rier, and the following bills:

A bill to proide for the construction of a road

from the city of Wheeling to Clarksburg, in the county of Harmon; and A bill to provde for improving the navigation

of Mud and Theive Pole rivers.
On motion of Mr. MONCURE of Stafford-Resolved, That this House will proceed, by joint vote with he Senate, on Tuesday, the 1st day of February to elect a Brigadier General of the 5th Brigade of Virginia Militia, to supply the vacancy octasioned by the resignation of Brigadier General John R. Wallace. On motion of Mr. MEREDITH—Resolved,

That the committee on Schools and Colleges en-quire into the expediency of allowing to E. F. Gunter his account for the tuition of poor children in the county of Louisa for the year 1844. On motion of Mr. DORMAN, leave was given to bring in a bill providing for the payment of the expenses incurred in the entertainment of

The committee appointed to bring in the bill was permitted to sit during the session of the House, and a bill was soon reported for the purpose indicated, and read the first and second

[Mr. HART, in reply to an interrogatory, intimated that the expenses of receiving the guests would not exceed \$720 J
On motion of Mr. FLOYD-Resolved, That
the committee on Roads, &c., enquire into the ex-

pediency of constructing a road upon the three

and two-fifths principle, from Russell o'd Court

House, in Russell county, through Moccasin Gap to Abingdon, and thence up Laurel Fork, to the Tennessee line, in the direction of Shoun's PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented, and ordered to be referred to appropriate committees:

By Mr. SNOWDEN: Of Moses Hephourn, for a law enabling him to sell or lease his property in Alexandria; also, of the Alexandria Canal Company, in relation to the export coaltrade on the caml, and for facilities for making Alexandria the principal depot for the coal-trade; also, facts in support of the application of the people of Alexandria for a Hustings Court. By Mr. BURWELL: Of citizens of the county of Bedford, remonstrating against the formation of a new county out of parts of Bedford, Campbell and Pittsylvania. By Mr. CCOK: Of the President and Directors of Salem and New Castle Turnpike Comrany, against the location of a tolleate upon Price's Turnpike. By Mr. KEL-LEY: Of Wm. F. Rooks of Nansemond, that he may be permitted to remain in the Commonwealth. By Mr. BARBOUR: Various petitions of citizens of Culpeper and adjoining counties, for an act of incorporation for a company to

construct a railroad from Culpeper Court House, by Orange Court House, to Gordonsville. By Mr. HARRISCN of Loudon: Of Daniel T. Foush, Asa Jackson and others, members of Loudoun Lodge, No. 26, of the Independent Or-der of Odd Fellows, for an amendment in their act of incorporation. By Mr. STEPHENSON: a fine-also, of citizens of Wood, near the Little Kanawha, for amending the law relating to dams on that river. By Mr. THOMSON, of Jefferon that river. Ey Mr. THOMSON, of Jetterson: Of resident upon the Shenandoah river for
a survey of a route for a Railroad from Little
Falls to the Old Furnace, connecting with the
Shenandoah improvement and the Baltimore and
survey of a route for a Railroad from Little
of my temarks on yesterday, but I believe I can
give the very language I employed. I am satisgiven to its wembers—
give the very language I employed. I am satisgiven to it by the very instrument that gives the Shenardoah improvement and the Baltimere and Ohio Raifroad. By Mr. COLEMAN: Of James Somerville against the petition of J hu and Lewis Wimbish for the re-establishment of a ferry in the county of Mecklenburg. By Mr. BUS. WELL: Of John Gatewood of Henry county, Missouri, for authority to Wright Gatewood to sell a tract of land in Page. By Mr. MAYO: At the time of this suggestion, made by my Of Batholomew Cassagrande to be divorced from his wife Angelina Cassagrande. By Mr. HAR-

monwealth's lien on an acre of land lying in Henrico county. By Mr. WATSON: Of Hento auctioneers in certain cases, the committee on Roads, &c. inquire into the exgantown and Beverly Tumpike Road, at Sis-

tersville, in Barbour county.

Mr. LAYNE moved to reconsider the votere-Alexandria Turnpike Company.

Mr. THOMAS hoped the motion would be

behalf of it. He desired also to offer an amendment to the bill, which might remove objections to it. Mr. RIVES demanded the ayes and noes on the

Mr. LACY suggested that it would be better not to call the ayes and noes at this time, as an amendment would be proposed, which would make the bill acceptable to some members who the bill House might be made upon the bill after it had

Mr. RIVES intimated that if he could get a pledge that there would be no discussion of the bill-(it had been he said fully discussed)-he would withdraw the call. Inquiry being made as to the nature of the

amendment, Mr. THOMAS stated that it was tion, of the member from Louisa, (Mr. Ambier,) to limit the operation of the lottery revived by the who desired to vote upon the question. were authorised.

The question on the motion to reconsider was decided in the affirmative-ayes 68, noes 50, as Arrs Messre Strother, (Speaker,) Snowden, Layne Hamilton, Stewart, Brown of Berkeley, Thompson of Botetourt, McLaughlin, Bambrick, Moseley, Clay, Mos by, Lacy, Thornton, Gilliam, Camm, Thomas, Scott of Fauquier, Rector, Stillman, Brooks, Wood, Carroll, St.

McMurran, Thomson of Jefferson, Parks, Wallace lin, Colson, White, Beard, Haymond, Oldnam, Petrow, Newton, Users, Colson, Parks, Wallace in, Colson, White, Beard, Haymond, Oldnam, Greer, Perrow, Newton, Happer, Cowper, Yerby, Anderson, Edgington, Pannell, Dice, Syme, Tunsstall, Lanier, Cocke, Scott of Preston, Stone, Jasper, Sturm, Mavo, Cock, McElbenney, Goodwin, Conway, Burdett, West, Jacobs, Floyd, Chandler, Stephenson and Walton—88. Nors—Messrs. Allen of Accomack, Custis, Watson, Harvie, Powell, Cheatham, Sheffey, Johnson of Augusta, Scruggs, Harrison of Brunswick, Maclin of Brunswick, Moncure of Caroline, Roberts, Howard of Floyd, Taliaferro, Clopton, Guerrant, Price, Maclin of Greensville, Major, Allen of Hampshire, Hiett, Turner of Henry, Wright, Webb, Morgan, Harrison of Loudoun, Meredith, Twyman, Coleman, Whittle, Tanzey, Vawter, Gardner, Kelly, Buswell, Turner of Patrick, Womack, Rives, Harper, Dorman, Bare, Martz, Wunder, Hill of Sheuandoah, Moncure of Stafford, Hargrave, Briggs and Gillespie—50.

On motion of Mr. SYME, the House took up the bill for the relief of Scervant Jones. The bil grew out of a petition of Mr. Jones for indemnity for a loss sustained by him in furnishing the Eastern Lunatic Asylum with corn meal the past year. [The grounds upon which the application occasioned by the famine in Europe, involved the applicant in serious loss, and that the petitioner was informed when he entered into the contract to supply the meal, that not more than 1000 bushels would be wanted, whereas upwards of 1600 bushels were supplied to the institution. It was further alleged that the Directory informed Mr. Jones that he was at liberty, under the verbai understanding that 1000 bushels would suffice, to stop his contract after furnishing that amount; but they intimated to him that if he continued to furnish the Asylum he would be indemnified against loss; at first promising themselves to indemnify him, but afterwards finding they had not the authority, they suggested that the Legislature

would do so, and that they would second his ap-The bill was debated at much length; and was opposed by Messrs. RIVES, HAYMOND, CUS-TIS and HARVIE; and supported by Messrs YERBY, SHEFFEY, HOWARD, LACY, LA-

NIER and CAMM. Mr. DORMAN offered an amendment, providing that the sum allowed should not exceed Mr. MAJOR moved the indefinite postpone

Mr. SHEFFEY intimated that the loss on six hundred and sixty-four bushels, furnished after the one thousand had been delivered, was accurately ascertained to be 298 dollars and 80 cents; and if the motion to postpone were rejected, the bill

to make provision for that loss, which, at least, he

thought the liberality and justice of the House could not deny. [In addition, Mr. Jones had lost, on five hundred of one thousand bushels, which he had to buy, 225 dollars] It appeared from the argument, that the difficulty in the way of relieving Mr. Jones was, that reiel to him would furnish a precedent for the introduction of a number of applications of similar character. The bardship under which he labored

was generally admined.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was decided

ments of the law and their application was en-titled to the consideration of the Legislature. Mr. THOMAS of Fairfax hoped it would not be recommitted, the application had been fairly and fully examined, and decided on by the com-

mittee, and he thought it a waste of time to recommitte report. The motion to recommit was rejected, and the

report was then agreed to.

The report of the committee for Courts of Justice, against the petition of William Johnson to be released from certain fines, was read and

The following engrossed bills were read a third time and passed:
A bill to incorporate the Meherrin Manufactur-A till changing the time for the annual meeting of the Rivanna Navigation Company;

A sill concerning David Bennett of the county A bill authorizing the payment of a certain sum of money to Sarah C. Byars, executrix of George Byars, dec'd;

A bill to provide for the payment of certain claims for tuition of indigent children in Pittsyl-

vana;
A bill extending the provisions of the act incorporating the South and Shenandoah Copper Conpany and for other purposes; A bill to incorporate the Washington Mining Company;
A bill to amend the act entitled an act, for the

establishment of a District Public School system, passed March 5th, 1846. Bills were read a first and second time, and a number ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. ALLEN, of Hampshire, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1848.] SENATE.

Eills from the House were referred, on motion of Mr. DENNIS. The resolution for the election on Tuesday, 1st day of February next, of a Brigadier General,

in place of General John R. Wallace, was con-

curred in. ing the county of Putnam was taken up and recommitted, after a few remarks by Mr. FRY. Mr. KINNEY presented a remonstrance from

surfry citizens of Mason county, against the formaion of said county. Messrs. GALLAHER and FRY presented papers on the same subject.
THE SMALL NOTE BILL.

Mr. CARLILE moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, passing the bill authorizing the Banks to issue small notes. county and Fairfax county shall constitute one

Mr. CARLILE addressed the Senate, in sub-Mr. Speaker: I rise for the purpose of moving, as I now do, a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill entitled "An act to expel from circulation within this Commonwealth notes of the Barks of other States, and to authorize the Banks Barks of other States, and to authorize the Daniel of this Commonwealth to issue small notes," was passed. It is known to the Senate that I gave my part or parcel of that law, or any other, unconstitution to indefinitely postpone the descripted not to postpone-and while the rea- tion which declares that "each House shall judge sons are known to the Senate, that is finenced me of the election, qualification and returns of its in the vote I gave for the bill, they are not known | members," confers the right; but, with great refriend. I thought that I might, in the hurry and tionally some remark that warranted the impression of my friend; but, sir, I am satisfied, after misapprehension. It will be recollected by Se stated, if the bill had to pass, I decidedly preferred the amendment of the Senator Prinsylvania, and would almost pledge self to vote for the amendment-but I never intimated I would vote for the bill. In this situ ation I mink I may safely appeal to the friends of the bill to vote for its reconsideration, as it is well known that I opposed the bill through every agreed to-he was absent, from sickness, when the bill was rejected, and desired to have said my true position shall be known to my constitumy true position shall be known to my constituents. I am influenced by no selfish considera tions. If I know myself, Mr. Speaker, I would not turn upon my heel for any office in the Gov-ernment. But I have a generous and confiding constituency, whose wishes I desire to reflect, and who, I believe, are, with me, opposed to the

I therefore desire, having placed myself, as would I think rectus in curia, to record my vote against Mr. BONDURANT explained his reasons for

voting for the motion to reconsider.

The motion was then carried in the affirmative WOOLFOLK moved to lay the bill on the table, and made the order of the day for Thursday next. Mr. WOOLFOLK assigned as the reason for

its josiponement the absence, by who desired to vote upon the question.

Messrs. BONDURANT, WITCHER and

GALLAHER, opposed the motion; and it was joint action of both houses?—I protest agains decided in the affirmative. The bill making provision for paying the ex-

Tie resolutions of Mr. CARLILE, in regard the admission by the House of Delegates of the nembers from Fairfax and Alexandria came and of statesmen, the birth place and the final up. A long discussion arose upon a point of or-der raised by Mr. BONDURANT, in which Mess's. BONDURANT, CARLUE, STAN-

drew his appeal from the decision of the Chair Mr. STANARD proposed a substitute, de- them.' claring that the House of Delegates, as at present organized, is such as to render it proper and legal for the Senate to act in conjunction with them, and that all laws, &c , passed by them are con-

titutional and binding Mr. WOOLFOLK moved to postpone the

The following are the Resolutions offered by Mr. Carlile-and his remarks in the Virginia

Senate on Saturday:

Whereas, it appears from the journal of the House of Delegates, that the said House, on the 16th day of December, 1847, admitted to a seat in that body, as a delegate from the county of Fairfax, Ifran W. Thomas: And whereas, the said House did, on the 17th day of December, 1847, admit Engar Sowners in the said House, as a delegate from the county of Alexandria, thereby making the House of Delegates to consist of 135 members, when the Constitution declares it shall consist of but 134 members:—Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether there is any provision of the Constitution, or enactment of the General Assembly, authorizing the said House of Delegates, by a resolution of its own, to increase its numbers beyond the number of 134 delegates.

Esselved, That the Said committee also coulde and

ates. Resolved, That the said committee also enquire, and

Resolved, That the said committee also enquire, and report, whether the said House of Del-gates, in admitting two delegates from the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax, have not, without authority, disturbed that distribution of power between the two branches of the General Assembly contemplated and provided for by the Constitution; and that the said committee report to the Senate such measures as will secure to this body tile Senate Facts measures as will secure to this body its just rights and powers as a co-ordinate branch of the General Assembly.

The resolutions having been read, Mr. CAR-LILE arose and addressed the Senate as follows:
Mr. SPEAKER: Were I to consult my own inclinations, and forget the duty I owe to my constituents and the good people of Virginia, I would ate the resolutions just read. But, in my humble opinion, the importance of the subject and the protection and preservation of your own constibly, without the concurrence of the other, to in-crease its numbers beyond the constitutional limit. ing such power; nor do I believe a precedent world. If I am correct, then, sir, that first of all rights, the right of self-preservation, demands that the Senate should entertain these or similar

A bill that receives the sanction of both Houses, is a law, and must be obeyed as such until repealed or pronounced a nullity by judicial sentence. It is hardly necessary for me to on motion of Mr. SNOWDEN, the House took up a report of the committee on Propositions and Grievances, upon the petition of the counties of the General Assembly, cannot be Roads and Internal Navigation, reported, with amendments, the following bill:

A bill authorizing an increase of the capital stock of the Louisa Raffroad Company, for the purpose of extending their road.

Of Fairfax and Alexandria for a new county.

It is equally clear, that the distribution of pow-like two houses, as provided by its merits. He said other new matter would be its merits. He said other new matter would be its merits. The politioners, he furnished to the committee. The politioners, he furnished to the committee.

The politioners, he following bill:

Amherst, assembled at the tavern of the Messrs. Amherst, assembled at the tavern of the Messrs. Amherst, assembled at the tavern of the Messrs. Daniel, and on motion of William Hix, Dr. Jas. Donglass obtained the floor, but yielded it between the two houses, as provided by the Constitution, cannot be disturbed or interfered with by one cannot be disturbed or interfered with by one furnished to the committee.

Of Fairfax and Alexandria for a new county.

Mr. SNOW DEN moved to recommit the results the distribution of pow-like two houses, as provided by the Constitution, cannot be disturbed or interfered with by one furnished to the committee.

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It is equally clear, that the distribution of pow-like two houses, as provided by the Constitution, cannot be disturbed or interfered with by one cannot be disturbed or

make a distribution of powers different from that provided for by the Constitution. The action of the House of Delegates, in increasing its numbers, thus relatively increasing its strength, is dangerous in principle, deranges the distribution of power between the two houses, and subjects the Senate to the overshadowing influence of the House of Delegates, in elections and in whatever requires the joint action of both houses where they are, as it were thrown into one, and a ma-

tority of all the votes of both is required. I therefore submit to the Senate, whether it is not a duty imposed upon them to protect their rights, and whether they do not owe it to their own dignity and self respect, to say nothing of the obligation to see that there be no infraction of the Constitution, to notice the action of the House of Delegates, in admitting to seats in that body, as members thereof, two delegates from the election district composed of the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax.

By an act passed March the 13th, 1847, sanc-

tioned by both Houses (and therefore a law) of the General Assembly of Virginia, the territory

comprising the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, was declared to be an integral portion of this Commonwealth; and from that day Alexandria county formed a part of "the Commonwealth" of Virginia. It was provided by said law that the said county of Alexandria and the county of Fairtax should together elect one delegate. Under, and by virtue of that law, an election was held, and Edgar Snowden received a majority of the votes cast in the said election district. There was, and there is now, no other law authorizing an election to be held for a delegate in the county of Alexandria; and, independent of this law, no legal election could have been held. I enquire, how is it, when the law solemnly enacted by the General Assembly has declared that Alexandria county and Fairfax county should together elect one delegate, that we find the House of Delegates giving to that election district, created by law, two delegates, by giving one delegate to each county. The right of Alexandria county to have a delegate has not as yet been conceded or grant-On motion of Mr. KINNEY, the bill establish-ne the county of Putnam was taken up and re-to her being in common with Fairfax. The law declares that Alexandria county and Fairfax shall together elect one delegate.—The House of Delegates declares that each county shall have a delegates, receives the concurrence of the Senate and goes on your statute book a law of the Commonwealth, which law declares that Alexandria

> election District. The House of Delegates alone, by its resolution, declares in effect that each shall be an Election District. Mr. SPEAKER: Let us examine and see how the House of Delegates could have concluded that they could do this thing. They, sir, were compelled to pronounce the law, passed by both branches of the General Assembly on the 13th day of March, 1847, unconstitutional. Has the evitable consequence, and that they are preparing to bring before us a character, once more dreaded from a district, county or place, entitled under the Constitution to have a representative, is very difright to judge of the election, qualification and returns of its members, does not operate until the right of representation is granted by competen

people in convention assembled; but in this case en by the General Assembly; surely the House of Delegates alone has not the authority. If I am wrong-the right of Alexandria county, alone, to have a representative, as I before remarked, not having as yet been conceded by the General Assembly—the right granted to her being in com-mon with Fai fax. Suppose that, instead of two gentlemen present-ing themselves from the election district of Alexandria and Fairfax, but one had knocked at the door of the other house, would any member of the Legislature have thought of sending for another? of the Whigs. Yet, if Alexandria is, as is contended, entitled under our Bill of Rights to a separate delegate and it is a duty to provide such a representative surely the obligation is the same, whether the de legate presents himself for admission or not. I think there is a vast difference between a full and complete Legislature discharging a duty imposed upon it, and one branch of that Legislature as-

tation, and interfering with and disturbing pow the House of Delegates has the right to give her thirty-two. If she were to do this, wher would your voice be, in all that required th fered to remain as a precedent. I think I can see that it is possible it may lead to danger impenses incurred lately in entertaining the State guess, was brought up by Mr. DORMAN, and minent and disastrous, destructive of the best in terests of the State, and ruinous to all free government. Let not Virginia, who has ever beer resting place of the father of his country, establish a precedent so dangerous as this. If, anxiety to do all for our daughter who has so re WITCHER, CAPERTON, WOOD and GAL-LAHER took part. Mr. BONDURANT with-let us retrace our steps, and correct the mistake before "the evil days come" and "the years dray nigh" when we shall say we "have no pleasure in

Mr. Speaker, I believe there is a mode, a constitutional mode, by which Alexandria county could obtain a separate delegate. The Constitu tion has wisely made provision-its language i broad, plain and full; and whether the framers of the Constitution had this particular case in their whole subject to the 31st of March next; pending the question, the Senate adjourned.

mind's eye at the time they framed that instrument or not, is a matter with which we have nothing to do. It the power be granted, it is all we need ask; and, without intending to enter into an argument to prove that the power is given, I wil nerely!say that I believe the General Assembly Assembly to increase its numbers by making reapportionments of delegates and senators through "the Commonwealth. "Mark the language, the Commonwealth." I contend that it mean ALL -the whole territory. - The Common wealth, as it existed at the time the reapportionment is made. at the time the Constitution was adopted was known as Virginia, why not use, as is used in other sections of the Constitution, the words "the atoresaid great districts" or great division?" But, sir, this language is fropped, intentionally dropped, as I believe. This is but another evidence of the wisdom of

the framers of that instrument. But if gentlethose wise men never looked forward to the return of Alexandria, I would say to them, that they surely employed language that enables the General Assembly constitutionally, legitimately and rightfully, to give to Alexandria county a representation in both branches of the Legislature; and I regret that this legal, constitutional mode, was not adopted; because, if it had been, the people, who have honored me with their confidence and to whom I am indebted for a seat on this floor, would have had a greater voice in this Capitol than they now have. In conclusion, permit me to say, I desire that

provision shall be made so that an election can be held in April next in Alexandria county. I It she is ever prosperous to any considerable de gree, she must get that prosperity from my section of the State. She is the only town in Virginia that we could call our natural market. I desire, Mr. Speaker, that she should get this representative constitutionally, for many reasons, but, above all, that our free institutions may last throughout all time.

We ask attention to the stringent and conclusive resolutions of the Democracy of Amherst .-

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN AMHERST

Mr. STEPENSON also presented a report said, had complied generally with the require- house, independent of the other, whatever may proper the resolution for authorising the County ments of the law and their application was en-

marks explained the object of the meeting, whereupon Dr. I. L. Twyman presented the following
preamble and resolutions, which being read to the
meeting, were unanimously adopted:
Whereas our country is now engaged in a war
with Mexico—and whereas it is right and proper,
in a covernment like ones, where the neople are in a government like ours, where the people are the source of power, that they should approve of condemn, as in their judgment may seem just, any act in the administration of affairs, we, the members of the Democratic party of the county of Amherst, approving, as we do, the opinion expressed by almost a present and the county of pressed by almost a unanimous voice of the last Congress of the United States, that the war in which we are engaged, was brought on by the "act of the Republic of Mexico," and believing our country right in prosecuting the same vigor-ously, with the view of bringing it to a "speedy and honorable termination," and also concurring in the policy pursued by the President of the Unied States, in reference to the great national ques-

ion on which he was elected, do adopt, as expressive of our opinions, the following resolutions: 1. Resolved, That the existing war with Mexico was brought on by the "act of Mexico," in attempting to subjugate the sister State of "Texas," and that the administration is justly entitled to the approbation of the people for its energetic preparations to resist the first blaw, and the cordially approve the promptness of the last Coal gress in supplying money and men to chastlee, in a spirit becoming a free people, such an audsclous attack upon one of the sovereign States of

2. Resolved, That we concur in opinion with he last Congress of the United States, that the war should be prosecuted to a "successful termination," and in the adjustment of a peace, we should require "indemnity for the past, and ecu-

rity for the future."

3. Resolved, That our officers and soldiers in Mexico have, by their bravery and skill, won for themselves and their country an imperishable 4. Resolved, That we decidedly condemn the "Wilmot Proviso," as subversive of the rights of

the south—violative of the constitution—as pro-ductive of discord among different portions of our Union, and which, if carried into effect, will sever the confederacy; and we have seen with much pain and surprise, that the Hon. Wm. L. Goggin, the Representative from this district in Congress, by his vote has placed in the Speaker's Chair a Wilmot Proviso man.
5. Resolved, That notwithstanding 'Whig predictions' of an empty treasury, and immediate

ruin to the whole country by the passage of the tariff bill of 1846, experience has demonstrated to all that it is producive of a largely increased amount of revenue-that it diminishes the berdens of the people, and its beneficial operation upon a great majority of the people triumphant-ly sustains the wisdom of the long cherished policy of the Democratic party.

6. Resolved, That the whig leaders of the country have commenced the syren song of "no par-iy," mainly because they are aware that with at avowal of their favorite measures, and with an open and known advocacy of such measures in the field, defeat to their party would be the in-

than "war, pestilence and famine"—a military chieftain—who, they hope, is to be a "no-party man" fill after the election, and through whom they hope to effect indirectly what they cannot do 7. Resolved, That the questions of "Bank and Tariff" are "obsolete ideas" with the whigs only when whiggery is flat on his back-knocked down at the ballot box by the potent hammer of the people; and that the apparent yielding of these favorite and long cherished measures on the part of some of that party, is intended now, as it was

in 1840, to deceive the people and thereby enable them to ride into power.

8. Resolved, That parties in a government are upon the measures which should be carried country; and that, as a large majority of the people of the United States profess to be governed, in casting their suffrages, by certain great principles in reference to measures, they cannot, consistently with those principles, vote for a canare unknown-who has "formed no opinions" relative to the great questions which have been discussed throughout the entire country for a series of years, and who says he "cannot permit

himself to be the candidate of any party, or yield himself to party schemes." 9. Resolved, That since the adoption of the 'Independent Treasury" system the people have currency, low exchanges, and an increased circulation of the precious metals, all proclaim its vast superiority over the boasted "Regulator

of the Whigs.

10. Resolved, That we approve of holding a Democratic State Convention in the city of Riebmond, on the 28th day of February next, for the purpose of framing an Electoral Ticket for the State, and that the following gentlemen be appointed to represent this county in said conven-tion, to wit: Paulus Powell, Henry W. Quarles, Dr. I. L. Twyman, Dr. S. C. Gibson, Dr. James Powell, William Hix, Zac. Drummond, Joseph Pettyjohn, John H. Fuqua, Joseph Kyle, Lewis Harrison, Col. Charles P. Lee, Col. Wm. A. Richeson, Capt. T. G Hill, Joseph Coleman, Dr. Henry L. Davies, and Marshall L. Harris.

11. Resolved. That should, from any cause, the ng said convention, we request and invite the folollowing gentlemen to represent us: Bennett M De Witt, Thomas Rischie, Jr., O. G. Clay and Z. E. Cheatham from Appomattox. 12. Resolved. That we are in tayor of holding

a National Convention, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the Presidency.

13. Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary sign these proceedings, and that the Demo-cratic paper of Lynchburg, and the Democratic papers of Richmond be requested to publish the same. JAMES POWELL, Ch'n. HENRY W. QUARLES, Sec'y.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1848. SENATE. Two or three adverse reports were agreed to. The Senate then proceeded to the consideraion of the Army Bill, when Mr. Phelps resumed his remarks, after a few

THIRTIETH CONGRESS .- First Session.

Mr. Cass, who intimated that it was the wish of Senators on his side of the chamber that the debate should be brought to a termination, if not by the close of the next week, as early in the lollowing week as possible.

Mr. Phelps went on to show the fallacy of the expectation of relieving the Treasury by the issue of Treasury notes; a system, which, as a

revenue measure, would absorb as fast as it would supply means. If Treasury notes are issued, means to pay them should be provided simultaneously. He saw no mode of doing this but by a direct tax.

The project of raising revenue from Mexico and impoverished, cannot sustain themselves .-It we employ their authorities to collect the revenue, they will prove treacherous; if we employ American officers, they will defraud us; and to obtain contributions at the point of the bayonet will exasperate the enemy, and starve our army.

A vision was floating before some, of great

wealth to be obtained from the mines. But the mines were private property, held, in a great degree, by Englishmen, whose government was able to defend their rights. But if our government held the mines, and worked them, it would turn out a losing business. The intermixture of Mexicans with our pecple he deprecated; there could be no union or harmony where the elements were not homogenarmony where the elements were not nomogeneous. The war which had originated in the plea of indemnity for losses, had now become a war of conquest. We are to conquer Mexico, and leave it to circumstances to determine whether

we shall retain or relinquish what we conquer, Mr. Cass said the object of conquest was to Mr. Phelps asked how this object would be attained by the conquest of the country. The government of Mexico would be annihilated, and when resistance ceased from a want of power to

Some there were who intimated that the war was continued for the benefit of the Mexicans .-They were to be taken under our care, put to school, disciplined to habits of peace and order, until we think proper to declare them of age, and to emancipate them. This idea he also ridiculed. He then remarked on the alarming assumption of power by the President in the origin and progress of the war, and dreaded least these pre-

progress of the war, and dreaded least these pre-cedents may pave the way for a military despot-ism. He desired to bring the war to a close by shewing a willingness to treat on fair terms, ask-ing no more than we have a right to ask. Mode-On Monday, the 17th January, 1848, a large meeting of the Democratic party of the county of the Meeting of the Democratic party of the Meeting of the Meetin